The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1758

MONDAY, MAY 18. 1741.

The DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR, I am one that live conſtantly in the Country, and ſpend the greateſt Part of my time upon my own Eſtate in the Weſt of *England*, I know nothing of publick Tranſactions but what I pick up from the News Papers and Pamphlets that are publiſhed both for and againſt the preſent Adminiſtration, which I order to be conſtantly ſent down to me, which I make uſe of as Amuſements only, and not as certain Informations to be rely'd on, concerning the material Points which have of late employed the Heads of our Governors, and engaged the Attention of the Nation: for I am throughly ſenſible, how ſtrong and unaccountable is of an Attachment to any one Party, and how imperceptibly it ſometimes draws even honeſt Men into a falſe Way of repreſenting Facts, as well as manner of Arguments. However, Sir, I muſt ingenuouſly confeſs to you, that I always read the Books and Papers that write on the Side of the Government with infinitely more Pleaſure, than thoſe wrote againſt it; and for the following beſt Reaſons.

Firſt, Becauſe I think I go upon a better Foundation in believing the Facts ſtated by thoſe Writers, as being Men that have much better Opportunities of knowing the Truth of them, and, I think, leſs Intereſt in miſrepreſenting them than the contrary Side; and then, becauſe the main Deſign and Scheme of the Writers on one Side, ſeems to me to put me out of Love with my own Situation, as if they meant, to perſuade me, that all I hold moſt dear is grown precarious, and to raiſe unreaſonable Fears and perverſe Jealouſies, of his Majeſty and his Miniſters; as if the one either did not underſtand, or did not mind the Welfare of his People; and the others had no View but to enrich themſelves, and enſlave their Fellow-ſubjects: Whereas the Writers on the other Side, ſeem to perſuade me, what I find no Reaſon at all, or at the leaſt to doubt of, and what I can't help at all times ſincerely rejoiced at, that my Life, my Liberty and my Property, are in no ſort of Danger, and that the moſt effectual Methods have been conſtantly taken both by his Majeſty and his Miniſters, to ſecure them to me, and that no one Step has been taken ſince his Majeſty's Royal Father firſt aſcended the Throne of theſe Kingdoms to this Moment, to invade them, that a reaſonable Man to miſtruſt there ever was, or could, the moſt diſtant Deſign or Attempt to break in upon our Laws, or invade our Liberties.——This way of thinking, Sir, when it can't be contradicted, (as I am ſure it has not hitherto, with any Foundation of Truth) muſt neceſſarily give an honeſt Man more Pleaſure than any Writer whoſe ſole Aim is to rob his Readers Minds of all Quiet, to fill their Heads with dark Suſpicions, and place before their Eyes nothing but Slavery, Bonds, Impriſonment and Death, without the leaſt Ground for ſuch Fears or Apprehenſions.

But, Sir, if you will give me Leave to tell you the Sentiments of myſelf, and a Circle of honeſt Gentlemen that live near me, with ſome induſtrious plain Men that live round us, we can't help giving Credit to the Writers that aſſure us, we are ſafe and happy, for a better Reaſon than becauſe they ſay ſo, *viz.* becauſe we find we really are ſo.——We can now with Pleaſure follow our ſeveral Employments or Amuſements, and in proper Times peaceably jog on together to the Aſſizes, without any Apprehenſions of inſulting Mobs, exceſſive Fines, illegal Impriſonments, and arbitrary Executions, of all which we have heard our Relations in theſe Parts give ſuch diſmal Accounts, and can now be ſome unmoleſted to the quiet Enjoyment of our Poſſeſſions; and I muſt own it is a very ſenſible Pleaſure to me, to obſerve the pooreſt of my Neighbours ſtrutting about his little Cabbage garden, and pluming himſelf in the honeſt Pride of calling it abſolutely his own, ſecure from being diſturbed in his Poſſeſſion or Property by the greateſt and moſt powerful Man, either at Court or Country.

Theſe are Inſtances of our own Security and Happineſs which, as *Shakeſpear* ſays,—Counſellors—that feelingly perſuade us what we are——and we ſtand in Need of no other Evidence.

Now there is another Topick, Sir, which the Writers againſt the Adminiſtration take great Delight in, and are continually declaiming upon, and that is, Corruption, and the undue Influence which, they ſay, is made uſe of by Men in Power in the Elections for Members of Parliament; and as the Time for chuſing new Repreſentatives is now drawing near, I hope you will pardon me for laying before you ſome Thoughts which have occurred to me upon that Subject.

Firſt, I take it to be an undoubted Truth, that there are many Doctrines and Poſitions both in Politicks and Morality, which tho' certainly right and juſt in the main, muſt ſtill admit of ſome Limitations and Exceptions, without which they would become highly inconvenient, if not altogether impracticable.

Thus the Doctrine of Non-reſiſtance may, for aught I know, be very neceſſary to be inculcated in the moſt general and extenſive Terms; yet I believe there are but few at this time of Day will deny, that in the Caſe of an open Violation of our Laws, and Subverſion of our Liberties, by the Perſon who ſhould be their Guardian and Support, (as it happened in the Time of *James* II.) Reſiſtance will then become ſtrictly juſtifiable both by the Laws of God and Man.

Thus too we are commanded to love our Enemies, and do good to thoſe who deſpitefully uſe us and perſecute us; but I believe nobody would think himſelf debarred by this Precept from uſing his beſt Endeavours to hinder his Enemy from arriving at any Degree of Power or Authority, which he had juſt Reaſon to think would be employed to his own Deſtruction; otherwiſe, he would violate the firſt grand Law imprinted in us all, of Self-preſervation, by thus neglecting a neceſſary Precaution for his own Defence; and without doubt the Caſes are numberleſs which might be put, where large Exceptions and Reſervations are not only allowable, but neceſſary to be annext to ſome of the moſt important Doctrines and Precepts delivered to us in general Terms. But to bring the Argument cloſer to the Point in Queſtion. Corruption, or that particular Inſtance of it, of inducing Voters at an Election, by Rewards or Promiſes, to act or vote contrary to their Inclinations, in a Country where Freedom of Elections is ſo valuable a Part of the Conſtitution, is, in general, highly blameable, and greatly to be diſcouraged. I muſt add too, that all Puniſhments, Threatenings, negative Diſcouragements, or diſcountenancing Voters by not employing them in their ſeveral Trades, but upon certain Conditions to be performed at an Election; in ſhort, all Miſrepreſentations of Perſons or Things, and all Arts and Methods whatſoever, that tend to caſt a Miſt before their Eyes, and pervert their Judgments, are equally criminal with the moſt avowed Bribery: Becauſe they equally embaraſs and leave a Byaſs upon the Mind, deprive it of its natural Freedom, and bring it in Subjection to a foreign Influence. Thus, Sir, I think I have fairly ſtated the moſt notorious Methods of influencing Elections, and own, in the general, they are all culpable, nay, believe they would all have been puniſhable in *Republica Platonis*; but as I fear we now live in *fæce Romuli*, I don't doubt but a Caſe may be ſuppoſed, attended with ſuch Circumſtances, as would make ſome of the above-mentioned Methods neceſſary for the Good of the Commonwealth, and take from them the Odiouſneſs and Reproach which the Word Bribery, in general, ſeems to carry with it.

Suppoſe then a Nation to have been governed for a good Number of Years, by a Prince endowed with all the Qualities capable of making his People happy—merciful and juſt in a moſt eminent Degree, and one whoſe exact Judgment and honeſt Intentions made him conſtantly embrace, and ſteddily purſue, every Method to aggrandize his Country, and ſecure to his People their juſt Rights both at home and abroad.——Suppoſe this Prince to have employed a Set of Miniſters under him, who brought with them into his Service, or copied from their Royal Maſter, all the Diſpoſitions neceſſary to promote their Sovereign's Honour, and the Good of his People. Suppoſe them to have acted, during the whole Courſe of their Adminiſtration, with a Spirit of Wiſdom and Reſolution with regard to their foreign Enemies, and the utmoſt Integrity and Tenderneſs with reſpect to their Fellow-ſubjects. Suppoſe then at the ſame time, a Set of mock Patriots to have ariſen, hoodwink'd, and directed by a few fiery, diſappointed Leaders, who made it their whole Buſineſs and Delight to ruffle and diſparage every Step of the Government; and by the moſt profligate Methods, to endeavour to fruſtrate and diſconcert every Intention of the Miniſtry, tho' never ſo plainly calculated for the Benefit of the Publick, nay, whoſe Deſpair and Pride had carried them to ſuch an Exceſs of Madneſs and Folly, that they ſeemed even willing to periſh in the Ruins of their Country, ſo they could but involve the acting Miniſters in the ſame general Confuſion. If Men, I ſay, like theſe, ſhould determine to get themſelves and their Adherents choſen the Repreſentatives of the People, and by Bribes, Promiſes, Threats, Perjuries and Lies, ſhould ſo far ſoften or terrify any Number of Electors, as to make them ſtagger in their Reſolutions, would it not become the Miniſtry to beſtir themſelves in Oppoſition to theſe furious Enemies of their Country's Happineſs? Would it not be incumbent upon them, to endeavour by all Methods to undeceive their miſguided Countrymen; and by more than ordinary Encouragements, to keep them ſteady in the Performance of their Duty, for their own Preſervation? Nay, could it poſſibly, at ſuch a Time, be thought criminal, *utilia honeſtis miſcere*, by proper Rewards and Promiſes, to fortify and arm their Minds againſt the Arts and Engines of the oppoſite Faction? Or muſt a Miniſtry, upon ſuch an Occaſion, at once turn Quakers, and while the Arm of Fleſh was lifted up againſt them, hang down their Heads and Hands, deſert their own Defence, and ſubmit to the Blow, without making uſe of the Means with which Providence and their own Situation had abundantly ſupplied them?

A State or Commonwealth has upon many Occaſions been compar'd to a Ship; and, if I may be allow'd to make uſe of the ſame Allegory, I'll ſuppoſe an *Engliſh* Merchantman richly laden, juſt ready to be attack'd and boarded by another *Engliſh* Ship lately turn'd Pirates; if upon ſuch an Emergency the Crew of the Merchantman, by ſome unaccountable Infatuation, ſhould ſhew an Averſeneſs to maintain their Poſt, or fight againſt the Pirates, becauſe they were their Countrymen, and perhaps their Acquaintance, ſo that the Maſter of the Ship ſhould be obliged, in order to make them act with proper Vigour for their own Defence, to diſperſe his own Money, or even to break Bulk and diſtribute ſome of the Ship's Goods, among them, for the Preſervation of the reſt; I ſay, in ſuch a caſe, whatever Opinion the Owners might conceive from hence of the Ship's Crew, they could not but applaud the Conduct of the Maſter, who had bribed the Men to do their Duty contrary to their Inclinations, and by that Means had preſerved the Ship from Pirates and Robbers.

Tho' the Word *Bribery*, I muſt confeſs, will always carry with it a diſagreeable Sound, and does generally, as I have ſaid, ſuppoſe ſome Degree of Guilt in the Perſons that make uſe of it; yet I make no doubt but it is poſſible to apply it to very honeſt Purpoſes, as might be made appear from many Inſtances in our own Hiſtory: And if the Miniſtry in the latter End of Queen *Anne*'s Reign had thought fit to drain their Miſtreſs's Exchequer, in Bribing the Electors to keep that Set of Men out of Parliament who approved of the infamous Peace of *Utrecht*, they had ſecured to themſelves a much better Character both of Honeſty and Wiſdom than they have at preſent, and I believe by this Time the Nation in general would have thought the Money had been well laid out.

I ſhall trouble you, Sir, no further at preſent, but to conclude with a ſhort Story, as it is told by *Suetonius* in his Life of *Julius Cæſar*, which I think applicable to the preſent Subject.

When *J. Cæſar* was making Intereſt for the Conſulſhip, there were Two other Competitors for the ſame Office, *L. Luceius*, and *M. Bibulus*; but *Cæſar* choſe to join his Intereſt with the former upon theſe Terms, that he having the larger Purſe, and himſelf the greater Intereſt, he ſhould defray all the Charges of the Election in both their Names. The principal Managers in the Government underſtanding this, and imagining he would ſtick at nothing when once arrived at this high Office, eſpecially in Conjunction with a tame and complying Colleague, eſpouſed the other Candidate with all their Authority; and by making a common Purſe for that Purpoſe, enabled *Bibulus* to bribe as high as his Competitors, *Cato* himſelf being of Opinion, that Bribes at that Juncture were for the Intereſt of the Commonwealth: And I believe it has never been an Imputation upon the Memory of *Cato*, and the other real Patriots of thoſe Days, that they thought fit to make uſe of Bribes in order to keep out a dangerous Perſon, and at the ſame Time to procure a deſerving honeſt Man to be elected into the moſt important Office of the Commonwealth.

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Since our laſt arrived Two Mails from France, *Two from* Flanders, *and One from* Ireland: *The laſt of which brings News of a Fratricide, reſembling the late horrible one at* Briſtol.

Madrid, May 1.

THE Rumour that the Kings of France and Sardinia are diſpoſed to ſecond the Views of our Court is vaniſh'd ſince the laſt Poſt, yet the Military Preparations which gave Occaſion to it, perhaps contrary to his Majeſty's Intention, are carry'd on with the ſame Heat. Troops are marching from all Quarters to Catalonia; the General Officers ſet out one after another; the Inſpectors General are gone to muſter and review them, and the Duke de Montemar has ſet up his Field Tents, which are very fine, in the Court of his Palace. There are two others cover'd with a Crimſon Damask, which are ſaid to be for the Infante Don Philip, who by conſequence 'tis inferr'd will take the Field: Nor is this deny'd at Court, tho' at the ſame Time 'tis declar'd there, and his Majeſty's Miniſters at Foreign Courts are likewiſe order'd to declare, that the Campaign will not be made out of the Kingdoms; and that the King by theſe Military Preparations means nothing more than to be ready for every Event, after the Example of moſt of the European Powers.

Stockholm, May 6. A Reinforcement of 6 or 8000 Men is ſent to Finland from Carelſcroon, &c. on board 40 Galleys and other Tranſports, under Convoy of four Men of War; and this Morning a Gentleman ſet out Poſt for Paris to carry the News, and ſome other Diſpatches of Importance. Among others, 'tis ſaid, that Orders are ſent to the Count de Teſſin, to notify to the Moſt Chriſtian King, that in purſuance of what has been ſettled between the Two Courts, the Swedes in Finland are now in a Condition to do what ſhall be thought proper; and that nothing more is wanting than the Succours which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has engag'd to furniſh.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 9. On Sunday Night laſt there was perpetrated in Fingal, the moſt cruel Murder that has been heard of, on the Rev. Mr. Tanner, Miniſter of Holt Patrick. Sir Robert Echlin, Bart. at Ruſh near Skerries, having invited him that Day to Dinner, and kept him till about Ten o'Clock at Night, as he and a Servant Boy were on the Road to Loughſhiney, where the ſaid Tanner liv'd, being on foot, they were attack'd with Stones, which frighted the Boy, who ran off to alarm the Neighbourhood, while his Maſter call'd out *Murder, Help*; and on his Return with ſome Neighbours, they found Mr. Tanner lying Speechleſs and Senſeleſs, his Scull being fractur'd in two Places, and he languiſh'd till Thurſday, when he died. On Monday Morning Sir Robert hearing of it, and that one John Cappogue a Fiſherman was ſeen to have been in ſeveral private Conferences with Mr. William Tanner, Brother of the deceaſed, he ſent his Warrant and had Cappogue taken, when he wiſely contrived to have a Letter brought to him, ſealed with Black Wax, before the ſaid Cappogue's Face, as if it came from Mr. William Tanner, informing him that Cappogue was the Murderer of his Brother, which he moſt obſtinately denied; but on Sir Robert's pretending to read the Information he had received from the Brother againſt him, he was ſtartled and confounded at hearing what was ſaid to be in the Letter, and ſaid, If I murder'd him, he employ'd me to do it. This Confeſſion happen'd on Wedneſday, he being a Priſoner only on Suſpicion all the Time. Sir Robert having heard his Confeſſion of the Fact, iſſued his Warrant againſt the deceaſed's Brother, and had him taken and committed to Newgate, and Cappogue to Kilmainham Gaol. It is ſaid, that William contriv'd this Fratricide to prevent his Brother, who lately marry'd a Woman of mean Birth and no Fortune, from having any Children, which might diſinherit him from being Heir to his Brother's Eſtate of about 80l. a Year. It is ſaid likewiſe, that Cappogue has confeſſed that William agreed with him to give him a Moiety of his Brother's Eſtate for murdering of him. We hear that Sir Robert had got ſome private Information that William had ſent a Meſſage to Cappogue to perſiſt in his Innocency whilſt he was in Cuſtody, and that there was no Proof againſt him, which made Sir Robert contrive the Letter as before related. Cappogue affirms that William has been importuning him theſe Six Months paſt to commit the Fact. The Coroner's Inqueſt have brought them both in guilty of this moſt barbarous Murder.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Gibraltar, March 18. 'Our Men of War have 'brought in Two Prizes, one of 500, and the other of '300 Tons, ſaid to be very rich, bound from the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies to Cadiz.' The London, Pipon, and the Sea-Nymph, Beach, are arrived here from London and Cork.

Port Mahon, May 4. N. S. Remain the Mary Galley, Holloway, the Ann and Deborah, Gilman, the Francis, Spiring, all from Newfoundland; the Walpole, Elphinſtone, from Barbados; the America Snow, Tidmarſh, from New-England; the America Pink, Hollier, from Londonderry; the Hope, Bibble, from Cork; and the Sarah, Manning, from St. Ives; all for Leghorn.

'The Dragon, Capt. Barnett, and the Aldborough, 'Capt. Pocock, Men of War, are come in from a 'Cruize, with two Xabeques Prizes, the one with Bar'ley for Barcelona, the other in Ballaſt, with 53 Men 'on board for the Privateers at Majorca, with two 'Lieutenants of Dragoons. Capt. Barnett ſpoke with 'the following Ships off of Gandia, April 13. O. S. 'bound from Zant for London, all well; viz. the St. 'Quintin, Barker, the Rialto, Drake, and the Friend'ſhip, Scott. The Aldborough Man of War, Capt. 'Pocock, is to convoy the Ships to Leghorn, and is to 'ſail in a Day or two.'

HOME PORTS.

Dover, May 15. Wind S. W. Arrived the Kitty, Cunningham, and the Elizabeth, Hammett, both from Maryland.

Deal, May 15. Wind S. S. W. Came down and remains the Mary, Maccartney, for Jamaica. Arrived the Fair Handley, Douglas, from Oporto. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lenox, Folkſtone, and Feverſham.

Deal, May 16. Wind E. Came down and remain, the Britannia, Sharp, for North Carolina; the Leopard, Henſhaw, for Cork; and the St. John Baptiſta, Linſee, for Dieppe. Arrived the Lightning Bomb, ——, from Portſmouth; the Cleeve, Rice, from Falmouth; the London Merchant, Hill, from Milford; the Crawford, Harriſon, from Liverpool. Remain his Majeſty's Ships as per laſt.

Arrived

At Marſeilles, the Marie Eſperance, Gallicet, from St. Malo.

LONDON, May 18.

From the London-Gazette.

Whitehall, May 16. Captain Norris, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Kingſton, writes Word from Lisbon, that on the firſt of April, after ſix Hours Chace, he took a Spaniſh Privateer of ten Carriage and eight Swivel Guns, and ſeventy-ſeven Men, which he had brought into that Port. She had been 30 Days from St. Sebaſtians.

They write from Lisbon, that above threeſcore Soldiers having been diſcharged by the King upon their Petitions a little before Eaſter, above four hundred more were encourag'd ſoon after the Holidays, to petition his Majeſty in like manner. The King was ſtartled to ſee ſo many of 'em come in a Body; but his Clemency ſuperſeded all other Conſiderations, and almoſt all of 'em obtain'd their Diſcharge.

From Paris, that the Ships return'd from America are to be refitted and victualled, and that the Preparations for War are continued in all the Ports of the Kingdom, with more Vigour than ever; that they are laying up great Stores of Ammunition and Proviſions at Breſt, for forty Men of War; that the Militia is forthwith to be augmented with thirty thouſand Men; that the regular Forces are alſo ſpeedily to be augmented; and that in ſhort there could not be greater Preparations, if a War was juſt ready to break out, or ſome important Expedition was upon the Anvil.

Letters of the 9th, N. S. from Stockholm ſay, that the Diet of Sweden is not like to ſeparate before Michaelmas; that nothing is ſo much talk'd of in it as War; that the Count de Sparre, and the Baron de Hopkin Preſident of the College of Commerce, are dead, and the Grand Marſhal the Count de la Gardie is very ill; and that two other Perſons are arreſted on Suſpicion of being concern'd in the Miſdemeanor of the Baron de Gyllenſtierna.

Thoſe of the 16th from Hamburgh ſay, the ſix thouſand Danes, in Britiſh Pay, are on their March, to join the Heſſians in the ſame Pay; and that the Saxon Troops have begun to enter into the Camps of Eulenbourg, Torgau, and Konigſtein.

The Port Mahon Man of War, Capt. Harry Pawlett, ſailed from Lisbon the 9th of April, O. S. for Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Letters from Cadiz of May 2, N. S. ſay, that the nine Men of War which failed from thence the 15th of April preceeding, to convoy the Regiſters for New Spain as far as the Canaries, were returned, and had brought in with them four Engliſh Prizes of no great Value.

Letters from Leghorn of the 8th of May, N. S. ſay, that the St. John Baptiſt, Bauſſier, bound from [illegible] dria for Leghorn, was loſt on the Coaſt of [illegible] 26th of March laſt; the Goods loſt, the [illegible] with great Difficulty. Alſo that two [illegible] were loſt on the Coaſt of Alexandria in a [illegible]

Yeſterday Morning an Expreſs arrived [illegible] count of his Majeſty's ſafe Arrival at Hanover [illegible] neſday laſt.

To-morrow his Majeſty's Plate of 100 [illegible] be run for on Merrow-Downs near Guildford.

On Saturday the Seſſions ended at the [illegible] when fifteen Priſoners were try'd, of whom [illegible] capitally convicted, viz. Richard Baker, for [illegible] Mr. Rhodes in Drury-lane; ſix were cast [illegible] portation, and eight were acquitted. The [illegible] mentioned in our former, with Richard Baker, [illegible] Sentence of Death; one was burnt in the [illegible] two order'd to be whipp'd. After which [illegible] adjourn'd to Wedneſday July the firſt.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	[illegible]
	01 17	[illegible]

Bank Stock 142. India 80 Price. South [illegible] 1-8th. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New [illegible] 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 102. [illegible] Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto 80 3-4ths. [illegible] Aſſurance 93 3-4ths. London Aſſurance [illegible] African 10. India Bonds 4l. 19s. to 5l. [illegible] Bank Circulation 5l. 5s. Premium. New [illegible] 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3l. 15s. [illegible] ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer [illegible] 102 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96 3-4ths. [illegible] Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Lately Publiſhed,

I. A Diſcourſe of the viſible and [illegible] fible Church of Chriſt; in which it is [illegible] the Powers claimed by the Officers of the viſible [illegible] not inconſiſtent with the Supremacy of Chriſt as [illegible] with the Rights and Liberties of Chriſtians, as [illegible] the inviſible Church. By John Rogers, D.D. [illegible] Giles's Cripplegate, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain [illegible] nary to his Majeſty. The 5th Edition, corrected.

II. A Review of a Diſcourſe of the viſible and [illegible] Church of Chriſt, being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's [illegible] that Diſcourſe. By John Rogers, D.D. The 3d Edition.

III. A Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels [illegible] ing to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with Remarks [illegible] ſtory of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus [illegible] the Author of the Vindication of the Hiſtory [illegible] Septuagint. *Magna eſt veritas, et prevalebit.*

IV. A Vindication of the Hiſtory of the Septuagint [illegible] Miſrepreſentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, [illegible] Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Criticks.

V. A Sermon preached at the Annual Visitation [illegible] the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter at Andover, [illegible] County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1731. By John [illegible] Warner, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampſhire. Published [illegible] the Requeſt of ſeveral of the Clergy.

VI. A Sermon preached at St. George's Church [illegible] Square, on Sunday Feb 17, 1733-4. to recommend [illegible] rity for eſtabliſhing the new Colony of Georgia. By [illegible] L. L. D. Prebendary of Durham. Publiſhed at the [illegible] the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount Tyrconnel, the Hon. [illegible] Whitworth, Church Wardens, and ſeveral of the Parish [illegible]

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half Moon between [illegible] wo Temple Gates in Fleet ſtreet.

BOOKS ſold by J. Osborn, in Pater-noſter [illegible]

I. A Select Manual of Divine [illegible] tations and Prayers, ſuited to the moſt [illegible] and Solemn Occaſions: And fitted for Morning and [illegible] Service for every Day in the Week. With a Short [illegible] be Uſed Before, At, and After Receiving of the Holy [illegible] ment. Being the Laſt Work of the Rev. Mr. John [illegible] late Miniſter of Aldermanbury, and Lecturer of St. [illegible] in Sheets 1s. 6d.

II. A Select Manual of Devotions for Sick Persons [illegible] tended for the Uſe of Families. But eſpecially for [illegible] niſters. To which is added, An Office for Malefactors [illegible] Sentence of Death. By an eminent Hand. Pr. 1s.

III. The Infidel Convicted; or, A Brief Defence [illegible] Chriſtian Revelation, &c. Corroborated by some [illegible] Arguments from Mr. Locke. With a Word or Two [illegible] relation to the Univerſities. Pr. 1s.

V. An Engliſh Tranſlation of a Latin Sermon [illegible] Convocation, held by the Biſhops and Clergy of the [illegible] of Canterbury. Preach'd in Weſtminſter Abbey, on [illegible] of December 1689. By *William Beveridge*, Archdeacon [illegible] Colcheſter, afterwards Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph. [illegible] Contribution [illegible]

V. The Apprentices Vade Mecum, &c. Contributions [illegible] ſervations on the Indentures enter'd into between [illegible] Servant. 2. Directions for a Young Man's Behaviour [illegible] Apprenticeſhip. 3. Brief Cautions to a Young Man [illegible] the Scepticiſm and Infidelity of the preſent Age. By [illegible]

VI. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of [illegible] touching their Claims of Spiritual Power, as derived [illegible] Chriſt. The 2d Edition. Pr. 6d.

VII. A Letter to All the Rev. the Clergy of the Church [illegible] England. Containing a Propoſal for raiſing the Sum of [illegible] per Annum for the Maintenance of Wid-ws and Orphans [illegible] ſuch Clergy as die poor. By Richard Goodrich, Rector [illegible] Corſley in Wilts. Pr. 4d.

VIII. The Harmony of Reaſon and Chriſtianity [illegible] Eſſays, viz. 1. On Natural Reaſon, &c. 2. On [illegible] Religion, &c. Being a ſeaſonable Antidote against [illegible] Price 2s. ſtitch'd.

day arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Warſaw, May 6.

HE too great Toleration granted in Poland to *Divorces*, having called out a long Time for ſome Remedy, which the various Circumſtances of this Kingdom, beſides the Antiquity of ſome of its Cuſtoms and Privileges, would never yet admit of, the Pope, in order to prevent the Abuſes m that Toleration, as far as is in his Power, he following Brief to the Archbiſhops and the Kingdom.

rable Brethren, Greeting, and Apoſtolical Bene-ion;

Indiſſoluble Nature of Marriage eſtabliſh'd in inning of the World with reſpect to Adam, only confirmed afterwards by thoſe Words of iour, *What God hath joined together let not aſunder*; but by his Evangelical Grace it has cluded in the Number of the Sacraments of the hurch.

want both Tears and Words fully to expreſs ow, upon hearing that the ſacred Ties of that ment are every Day publickly prophan'd and pieces in ſeveral of the Provinces of Chriſten-nd particularly in the Kingdom of Poland, t Prevarications are therein committed with e Levity and Indifference, as if Marriage did ive its Origin from the Laws of Nature, and e founded upon the Divine Law, upon the s of the Goſpel, and the Sanction of the Ca-w.

candalous a Licence, as permits both Men and to enter into ſecond, third, and even fourth ges, during the Lives of the Husbands or to whom they were firſt marry'd, can only from the Negligence of the Tribunals of the n. And we are more ready to believe this, the ſame Abuſe happens elſewhere from the Cauſe.

we would not be wanting in the Uſe of the pro-d ſalutary Means for reſtraining ſuch a Licence the Bounds preſcribed by the Catholic Church, ve Recourſe to your Zeal for the Eccleſiaſtical line, in firm Confidence that you will join your vours with ours to aboliſh the ſaid Abuſe, and vent the Poliſh Nation, ſo much to be reſpected ber Accounts, from being ſtigmatiz'd hereafter o foul a Stain.'

e therefore moſt earneſtly pray and exhort you to eed to our Apoſtolical Remonſtrances, and up-s Occaſion to diſcharge the Duty of your Mini-ith the Vigilance of Paſtors who know that they one day render an Account of their Behaviour to Chriſt the Heavenly Spouſe of the Church and overeign Judge. We doubt not but the Succeſs be anſwerable to your Zea' and Piety, and in thereof we give you with Tenderneſs our Apo l Benediction.

Rome, April 11.

Prelates to whom this Brief is directed muſt re-Anſwer to it without Delay, in order to convince e of their Diſpoſition to concert the moſt proper s for remedying this Abuſe. The Point in view nd out an Expedient among the Uſages founded he Laws of the Kingdom and the Tenor of the s of the Council of Trent, which in Seſſ. 24. abſolutely forbids the Diſſolution of Marriages Cauſe whatſoever.

kholm, May 12. We are aſſur'd that it has been d in the Secret Committee of the Dyet, that if a reak out in the North, thoſe Powers which are ds or Allies to Sweden ſhall be call'd on to furniſh ceſſary Succours for its Defence. 'Tis alſo ſaid, e King of Pruſſia offers to advance a great Sum of y to this Court. The Baron de Gyllenſtierna ha-een again examin'd, has declar'd that the princi-iew of that Correſpondence which he had the Miſ-e to be concern'd in was, to cauſe a thorough ge of the Miniſtry, and to bring things about to ooting they were on in 1735. Paſſengers arriv'd Abo in Finland report, that every thing there to promiſe a ſpeedy War.

Paris, May 19. The Shrine of St. Genevieve, which is never meddled with but in Times and Circumſtances of the utmoſt Diſtreſs, was uncover'd laſt Tueſday, in purſuance of an Arret of Parliament, and a Mandate of the Archbiſhop of Paris, enjoining Publick Prayers to God for Weather to ripen the Fruits of the Earth. The Preamble to the Mandate runs thus; viz.

'CHARLES, Archbiſhop of Paris, &c. A long Drought ſucceeding a Deluge of Rain, renews thoſe Alarms which the Irregularity of the Seaſons gave us laſt Year. The Heavens by being cover'd every now and then with Clouds ſeem to promiſe us the Relief which is neceſſary for our Wants; but they quickly diſperſe and cool our Hopes, and plunge us again in the Apprehenſion of ſeeing the Appearances of a rich and plentiful Harveſt fade every Day. May we not infer from hence that ſome Obſtacle on our Part keeps back that Benefit which the Divine Goodneſs is inclin'd to grant us. *Take heed to yourſelves*, ſaid Moſes heretofore to the Children of Iſrael, *that you do not turn aſide from the Lord to ſerve other Gods, leſt the Lord's Wrath be kindled againſt you, and he ſhut up the Heaven that there be no Rain, and that the Land yield not her Fruit.*

'We have not, 'tis true, forſaken the Lord to pay impious Worſhip to falſe Gods, but we have provok'd him by infinite other Ways; and while we ſmart under a Scourge like to that with which he formerly threaten'd this perverſe Nation, 'tis impoſſible for us not to know the Hand of a powerful and wrathful God, who revenges the Abuſe of his Mercies, and the Contempt of his Laws, on the Ungrateful and the Rebellious.

'At this ſad Juncture we have nothing to do, but to appeaſe our Judge. If we have Recourſe to him with Sighs and Penitence, and with a deep Senſe of our Unworthineſs, and Sorrow for our Sins, we conjure him to pardon a Nation trembling and terrify'd at the Sight of his juſt Wrath, he will recal his ancient Mercies for our Sakes; and will, as one of the Prophets expreſſes it, *Repent of the Evil that he thought to do unto us.* For theſe Cauſes, &c.'

Rome, May 6. One Day laſt Week the Chevalier de St. George had a very great Levee of Prieſts, &c. at which were no leſs than four Cardinals; and next Day he had another numerous Levee of ſuch Perſons as are at leaſt Well-wiſhers to his Intereſts. What was the Meaning of theſe two extraordinary Aſſemblies is not ſaid, but 'tis ſuppoſed to be owing to ſome Letters receiv'd from abroad. 'Tis reported, that one of the Chevalier's Sons will go and live in Spain. The Tribunal of the Inquiſition has ſeiz'd ſeveral Copies of a Book call'd *Anti-Machiavel* in the Hands of a certain Perſon here, who had contriv'd a Stratagem to import them. 'Tis a Work which is prohibited to be either *ſold* or *read* here, under very ſevere Penalties.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 11. On Saturday laſt, about Four Afternoon, a dreadful Fire happen'd in that ſtately Stone Building call'd Cathcart's Land, on the South Side of the Croſs, which entirely conſumed the ſame. It was a double Tenement, and inhabited by many Families, ſome of conſiderable Note, viz. Commiſſioner Campbell, Mr. John Murray a principal Clerk of Seſſion, Mr. Ronald Crawford Writer to the Signet, &c. 'Tis ſaid to have been occaſion'd by a Boy at the Croſs-Keys Tavern leaving careleſsly a lighted Candle among ſome Tar-ſticks, which quickly catching, ſpread to an adjoining Cloſet where were a large Quantity of Candles, that likewiſe immediately took fire, and the whole burnt with ſuch Violence that the Innabitants had ſcarce Time to ſave their Lives. Tho' the Loſs be very conſiderable and great, yet the heavieſt and moſt general happen'd in the Houſe of Mr. Crawford, where the whole Writings and Securities of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, his Clients, were entirely deſtroy'd.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liſbon, April 22. This Day arrived the Brogdon, Hooper, from Carolina; the Hunting Fox, Barrett, from Falmouth; and the Britannia, Gallway, from Cork. Yeſterday ſailed the Placentia, Brooks, and the Sarum, Mackenzie, for Newfoundland.

Leghorn, May 8. On the 2d inſt. arrived the Anna Maria, Hinkeldy, from Liſbon and Genoa. *This Day ſailed, under Convoy of the Garland Man of War*, the Leghorn, Werry, and the St. John Baptiſt, Harvey, for London; the Virtuous Widow, Macnamara, and the Diſpatch, Atkinſon, for Dublin; and the Goodwill, Myfflin, for Port Mahon.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, May 11. Arrived the Nathaniel, Wright, from Lynn; the Alexander and Jean, Rae, from Stockton; the Providence, Ogilvie, from Middleburgh; and the Edinburgh Merchant, Dick, from London.

Briſtol, May 16. Came in ſince our laſt, the Mayflower, Cloude, from Jerſey; the Ann Schooner, Walker, from St. Kit's; and the St. Quintin, Barker, from the Currant Iſlands.

Arrived at Barbados, the Somerſet, Saunders, from Briſtol; the Pompey, Lane, and the Naſſau, ——, both from Africa; at Scilly, the John and Henry, Weſt, from Montſerrat; at Stockholm, the Farham, Penny, from London; at Liſbon, the Brogden, Hooper, and the Charming Molly, ——, both from Carolina.

'Laſt Week the Barbados Merchant, bound to South Carolina, took Fire as ſhe lay at Anchor in King-road, ready for ſailing, and burnt down to the Water's Edge in a ſhort Space of Time. The Rigging took Fire in a ſurpriſing Manner, ſo that ſhe was in a Blaze from Top to Bottom. We hear this ſad Accident happen'd from a Snuff of a Candle catching hold of ſome Oakham.

Deal, May 17. Wind S. W. His Majeſty's Ship the Folkſtone is ſailed to the Weſtward. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lenox, Feverſham, and Lightning Bomb, with the Mary, Maccarty, for Jamaica; the Britannia, Sharp, for North Carolina; the Leopard, Henſhaw, for Cork; the Elizabeth, Cheſhire, for Nevis; the Sarah, Roberts, for Liverpool; the Friendſhip, Baker, for Cheſter. Arrived the Antelope, Morris, from Liſbon; the Rialto, Drake, and the Friendſhip, Scott, both from Zant.

LONDON, May 19.

The Lord Harrington his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State arriv'd at the Hague laſt Sunday Se'nnight, and after having had ſeveral Conferences with the Lords of the Regency, ſet out laſt Wedneſday for Hanover.

Letters of the 2d Inſtant from Cadiz ſay, that the nine Spaniſh Men of War which lately ſail'd from that Harbour met with a Storm ſoon after their Departure, which had oblig'd them to return with three ſmall Engliſh Prizes which they took by the Way.

The laſt Advices from the Pruſſian Army in Sileſia by way of Berlin ſay, that the King had ſent a conſiderable Body of his Forces to the other Side of the Oder, with a View as 'twas ſaid to take Oppelen and ſome neighbouring Places, while another Detachment is marching with the like Deſign towards Schweidnitz.

They have Letters from Sileſia at the Hague which ſay, that the King of Pruſſia has given the following Declaration with regard to the Affairs of that Duchy, viz.

'I agree to a Suſpenſion of Arms as ſoon as the Queen of Hungary has appointed her Plenipotentiaries to repair to any Place in Sileſia which ſhe ſhall pleaſe to nominate, there to treat of a Peace. This Princeſs may be aſſur'd ſhe will find me well-inclin'd to facilitate an Accommodation: But if the Time be ſuffered to run on and the Operations of the War continued, the Accommodation will become every day more difficult, and the Conditions not ſo eaſy to conclude.

Letters of the 2d inſt. O. S. from Vienna ſay, that the Britiſh and Dutch Miniſters have lately had a very long Conference with the Queen of Hungary's Miniſters, concerning the Declarations intended to be made by their Maſters to the King of Pruſſia, with regard to the Pragmatic Sanction as well as to the Affair of Sileſia.

There are particular Letters from Dreſden which ſay, that a Treaty of Alliance is on the Point of being ſign'd between the King of Poland, the Queen of Hungary, the King of Great Britain, and the Court of Ruſſia, for maintaining the Intereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria.

They write from Paris, that a Gentleman whom they call my Lord Clare, a Major-General in the French King's Army, and Colonel of an Iriſh Regiment that goes by his Name, is coming over hither with Leave of the ſaid King, to take Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate of 1500 l. a year, juſt fallen to him by the Death of an Uncle in this Kingdom.

The Ducheſs of Melfort Wife to the Duke of that Name, a Peer of Scotland and England, and Widow by a former Marriage of Henry Fitz-James, Duke of Albemarle, a Lieutenant-General of the King's Forces, and

and Natural Son of King James II. died on the 4th inſtant at St. Germain en Laye, about 66 Years of Age: And next Day died at Paris the Duke de Gramont, a Peer of France, Lieut. Gen. of the King's Forces, a Knight of his Orders, Colonel of a Regiment of the French Guards, and Governor of Lower Navarre and Bearn, aged 52, by whoſe Death an Eſtate of 100,000 Livres per annum falls to the Count de Gramont. The King has given his Regiment to the Duke Duke de Villeroy, who is ſucceeded in his Company of the Life-Guards by the Duke de Fleury.

The Death of the Cardinal of that Name was the Lye for the Day on Saturday laſt, coin'd in the ſame *Mint* as the Duel of the Marquis d'Antin, the Second Battle in Sileſia, &c. &c. &c.

George Boyd, Eſq; is appointed Deputy to Lord Naſſaw Pawlet Auditor General of Ireland, in the room of Lewis Jones, Eſq; deceaſed.

By Letters from Flintſhire we have an Account, that on Monday the 11th inſtant came on the Election for the Borough of Flint, and Four Contributory Boroughs. The Candidates were Sir George Wynne of Leeſwood, Bart. and Richard Williams, Eſq; Brother to Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. And after a Poll, which held for four Days, the Numbers ſtood thus:

For Sir George Wynne 320 with two Queries.
Mr. Williams - 280 with ſixty-three Queries.

Which diſallow'd (as no Scrutiny was demanded) gives Sir George a Majority of 101. Whereupon he was declar'd duly elected, and return'd.

The other Candidate was ſupported with Contributions from Numbers of Gentlemen of this and the adjacent Counties, who diſtinguiſh themſelves of the Country Intereſt, and ſubſcribed ſeveral Sums of Money towards ſupporting this Oppoſition to Sir George.

It is obſervable, that this Combination had no other Effect on the Country, than to convince them that Rules for their Conduct are not to be preſcribed by Corruption, Tyranny, or Oppreſſion, but that the Affection of the People is wholly to be engaged by Candour, Benevolence, and Humanity; Virtues conſpicuous in our worthy Repreſentative, and all his ſteady Friends, who were numerous and honourable.

We are aſſured that the Election for Milborn Port in Somerſetſhire, which came on laſt Tueſday, went in favour of Tho. Medlycott, and Jeffery French, Eſqrs. and not Michael Harvey, and —— Thompſon, Eſqrs. as mentioned in laſt Saturday's London Evening Poſt, by Miſtake.

Laſt Week dy'd at his Seat in Suſſex James Butler, Eſq; who was lately choſen one of the Knights of the Shire for the ſaid County.

On Friday Night laſt Sarah Hillyard, a noted Offender, was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for ſtealing out of the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. William Miller in Piccadilly, ſix fine Holland Shirts.

And on Saturday laſt Joyce Topping, another noted Pickpocket, was committed to the ſame Place by the ſame Gentleman for the ſame Fact.

The ſame Day Eleanor Nugent was alſo committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for feloniouſly taking from Mr. John Alland, a Silver Watch and a Silver Claſp, on pretence of giving him a Kiſs; and he going to ſeize her, ſhe run into a Houſe in Drury-lane, and leap'd over two or three Walls, but was purſu'd and taken.

The ſame Day Mary Fulker was alſo committed to Newgate by the ſame Gentleman, for robbing her ready furniſh'd Lodgings of ſeveral Things of Value, found upon her.

And on Sunday one John Billingſley was alſo ſent to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for privately taking Goods out of the Shop of Mr. James Mathias in High Holbourn.

We hear that Col. De Veil has been for ſome Time paſt laid up at his Houſe in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, with a violent Fit of the Gout.

By the Spence Sloop, Capt. Lawes, arriv'd at Spithead, being ſent Expreſs from Admiral Vernon, we have the following Journal of the Proceedings at Carthagena:

On the 4th of March we anchor'd on the Coaſt of Carthagena.

On the 9th, our Ships attack'd Fort St. Philip and St. Joſeph.

On the 10th, landed our Army.

On the 11th and 12th landed our Artillery.

20th, Attack'd and deſtroy'd two Faſcine-Batteries of 15 and 5 Guns on the Barcadro.

22d, Open'd our Battery of 20 Guns againſt Bochia Chica.

23d, Six large Ships went againſt Bochia Chica and Fort St. Joſeph.

23th, The Army ſtorm'd Bocha Chica in the Night.

27th, Anchor'd in the Harbour.

28th, The Enemy ſunk 9 of their Men of War about the Channel, above Caſtilio Grande and the oppoſite Fort.

April 1, a French Merchant-ſhip was burnt above Caſtilio Grande, and the Shoreham and two Bomb-ketches got up between that and Carthagena, ſo that 'tis thought the Town will ſoon hang out a Flag of Truce.

Another Account.

Only Mr. Leſtock's Diviſion went in with 6 Ships.

Six Galleons ſunk by the Spaniards in the Entrance, which Mr. Vernon laid Buoys upon.

Lord Aubrey Beauclerk's Legs ſhot off; died next Day.

Col. Douglas's Head ſhot off.

Col. Sanford ſhot dead in his Tent.

Col. Watſon of the Train of Artillery ſhot in the Thigh and died.

Capt. Moore kill'd.

Lievt. Inwen kill'd with the Colours in his Hand.

About 400 kill'd in the whole.

Bochia Chica Fort of 80 Guns taken by the Troops.

Caſtle Grande of 60 Guns,— Manianillo of 10— Faſcine Battery of 15, rais'd by the Spaniſh Seamen, — Chambin of 10,— St. Philip of 8,— a hidden Fort of 5 Guns,— all taken by the Ships.

A Bomb was laid acroſs from Fort St. Jago to Fort St. Joſeph. Moſt of the ſmall Forts were deſerted by the Spaniards upon the Approach of the Seamen. The Engliſh ſuffer'd moſt by the little hidden Fort. Seven thouſand Troops land on Terra Bombo. The Salamandine Fort of 30 Guns, which is the uppermoſt and neareſt to the Town, was not taken when Capt. Laws came away. The Galicia of 64 Guns taken. Four ſunk, beſides the ſix Galleons. Several ſmall Veſſels, and a French Ship of 18 Guns, burnt.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	02 03	02 25

Bank Stock 142. India 163. South Sea 104 1-4th. Old Annuity 112. New ditto 112 1-half. Three per Cent. 102. Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto 80 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 93 3-4ths. London Aſſurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 5 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 5 s. Prem. New Salt Tallies 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 96 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Bank, May 14, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf Yeſterday from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds as a Reward.*

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

Bank, May 16, 1741.

WHereas *the Governor and Directors of the* Bank of England *have this Day received a Letter from* JOHN WAITE, *expreſſing his Sorrow for what he has done, his Deſire of Favour, and Willingneſs to ſurrender all his Effects, in order to make Reparation for the Injury done to the ſaid Governor and Company; This is to inform the ſaid* John Waite, *That in the firſt Place, the ſaid Governor and Directors do expect he forthwith ſend a particular Account of what Effects he has remaining, in order to make them Satisfaction for the Damage they may have ſuſtained.*

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Six-pence.)

THE Preſent Influence and Conduct of GREAT BRITAIN impartially conſidered. In a Letter from a Foreign Miniſter at the Hague, to Count ——, reſiding at the Court of London

Faithfully tranſlated from the Original French.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

Admiralty-Office, May 14.

HIS *Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed by Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the* 10th *of* June 1733, *to eſtabliſh certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Poor Widows of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy; Theſe are to give Notice, that Copies of the ſaid Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy at Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth; as alſo with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs; and with the Navy Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinſale; where the Widows as intend to lay in their Claims may be informed of the Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the ſaid Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpoſe. But ſuch Widows as live at too great a Diſtance from the Places above mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Eſq; at the Admiralty Office, who will ſend them all neceſſary Information. And the Governors of the ſaid Charity intending to diſtribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 25th of March* 1732, *as well as to the Widows of thoſe who died at that time, whoſe Circumſtances come within the Rules of the Eſtabliſhment, all ſuch Moneys as may be due on the* 31ſt *of this inſtant May, This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do ſo as ſoon as poſſible; and that all ſuch Widows whoſe Claims have been already allowed, may ſend or bring to this Office, by the* 1ſt *of this Month, the Affidavits required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Penſion Lift.*

Royal Exchange Punch-houſe, May 16.

IT being inſerted in the Daily Papers Yeſterday, That I purchaſed the Seville Oranges that were ſold by Order of the Hon. the Bar—ns of the Exchequer in the Long Room at the Cuſtom-Houſe on Monday laſt; I think it incumbent on me to acknowledge in this Publick Manner, That they were the ſole Property of the Gentlemen concerned in the Brandy Warehouſe in Lombard-ſtreet, by which I purchaſed the ſame; and the aforeſaid Gentlemen were ſo kind as to indulge me with Fifty Chefts at Prime Coſt. Therefore if any Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. are willing to Purchaſers of any Part of the above-mentioned Fruit, it ſhall be deliver'd to any Meſſenger, without the leaſt Diſition, with a Bill of what they pay for them. The Fruit intended for Shrub, which, when finiſh'd, it may be ſaid there never was or perhaps never will be, any ſuch for Richneſs of Flavour, &c.

Laſt Saturday was Publiſh'd,
Number XX. of
The Publick Regiſter; *or* Weekly Magazine.

Printed for R. Dodſley in Pall-mall; and ſold by T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

N. B. None of the Magazines, nor any other Papers, have any Part of the Proceedings of a certain Aſſembly during the laſt Seſſion. The Magazines have certified for next Month Two Debates that happen'd ſince the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion; but this is the only Paper which a regular and connected Account of Parliamentary Proceedings and Debates will be contained. Therefore The Publick is deſired to beware of any Wretched Imitations or Impoſitions.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
In Two Neat Pocket-Volumes, Price 6s.
The PRESENT PRACTICE of the
High Court of Chancery:

In which are contained, The Nature and Courſe of Proceedings from the Bill filed to the Decree inrolled: Where are inſerted, under proper Heads, great Variety of the moſt uſeful and authentick Precedents of Commiſſions, Petitions, Affidavits, Certificates, Bills, Anſwers, Pleas, Demurrers, Replications, Interrogatories, Decrees and Diſmiſſions.

Of great Uſe to all Counſellors, Clerks and Solicitors concerned in the Practice of that Court; each Head having Obſervations from Books of Authority:

Wherein are added, The Nature of the ſeveral Offices, and the Names of the Officers belonging to that Court.

By a Gentleman of the Six Clerks Office.

Printed for T. Osborne and W. Smith, in Gray's-Inn.

In Few Days will be Publiſhed,
A New Method of IMPROVING cold, wet and barren LANDS, particularly Clayey Ground.

—— *Sed fumum extendere facilis*
Hoc virtutis opus. Virg.

This Treatiſe contains, 1. The beſt Methods of draining wet Lands, either ariſing from their Situation or Springs. 2. Directions for burning Turf, Mole-hills, and Clay, for the Improvement of ſuch Lands. 3. The many Advantages that will ariſe from boggy Grounds by turning them into Paſture, according to the Nature of the Soil, and Situation of the Place. 4. Directions for making of Fiſhponds and Directions for feeding or breeding of Fiſh, and carrying off the Water. The Method of burning barren Land in North Britain. How to aſcertain the Value of Hilly Grounds, a Thing extremely uſeful to Landlord and Tenant. 7. Directions for making Gardens in clayey Grounds, and a certain Method for improving Fruit-trees. The Whole illuſtrated with Copper Plates, exhibiting the Figures of the Inſtruments neceſſary for ſuch Improvements.

Printed for J. Walthoe, over-againſt the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter Row.*